

Only where the island attains its greatest breadth does there seem to be such a central chain, approximately equidistant from the two coasts and in the direction mentioned. It is designated by the name of Ta-schan ("Large mountain range") among the Chinese settlers (almost the whole of our nomenclature for the island coming from their language and not from that of the natives).

6: Kirchhoff--26

U-4

(no date) 1895

Formosans

103

In the neighborhood of the town of Fung-schan there rises the ridge to which the town owes its name ("Phoenix Mountain"); the Chinese see in it the shape of a flying phoenix.

Formosa suffers from a shortage of large rivers that are always navigable; in Chinese all the Formosan rivers are called, not kiang or ho, but ki ("stream"). Most of them become a trickle in the dry season or dry up altogether, their beds then being used for land transport. Yet in the rainy season they carry such a mass of material in precipitation that their mouths are ever and again being blocked by shifting sandbanks. Consequently larger ships cannot travel up any river at all; even the keelless junks do not dare to risk crossing many of the bars; these are then crossed on curious bamboo rafts, called Katamarans.

The only better known river system is that of the Tam-sui, as Europeans say (in Chinese it is called Tan-tschui-ki, "Stream of Fresh Water"). It arises from the junction of the Tokoham and Sintiam Rivers and below this is navigable for larger junks; on the right it also receives the Ki-lung River, which has its source at the Ki-lung-schan and, in spite of its numerous rapids, is traveled on by curious boats with quite flat bottoms that are 10 m. long and 2 m. wide. *

* The branch of this river leading to the harbor of Ki-lung, and which looks like a bifurcation, does not exist, and was given on Imbault-Huart's map by mistake.

The name of Tan-tschui-ki is also borne by the only large river flowing towards the

south, and which enters the sea near Fung-schan. Near Tai-nan Ta-mu-ki makes its way to the sea through the stretch recently regained; it originates in several mountain brooks. But the largest river in the west is said to be the Niëu-tschao-ki which flows to the south of the town of Kia-y. It is quite broad, particularly towards the mouth, but is difficult of navigation because of its shallowness and many sandbanks. ** The

** Neither Imbault-Huart's map nor that of Hosie indicate this river.

rivers on the eastern side of the island are naturally only raging mountain streams.

Lakes are rare; yet the western low-lying land also possesses some, which we have not been able to enter on the map, owing to a lack of exact indications. There are also said to be small, cauldron-shaped crater lakes

9: Yamasaki--228 [4]
116, 103, 133

N-5

(1896-1897) 1900

Formosans

The largest river, the Dakusui-kei, has its source in a gorge on the southwestern slope of the Setsu-san (Mount Sylvia). Its clear, burbling water forms in the upper course, a longitudinal valley between the chains in front of and behind the highest range. Approximately in the middle of the island it turns west at a right-angle to its upper course. On the two steep sides of these transverse valleys one can find frequently landslides and falls of rock. Here the water, mixed with the fine particles of clay slate and schist, is very dark, so that the Chinese gave the river the name of Dakui-kei or "clouded water river." The dark grey, foaming water flows farther west to the neighborhood of Linkiho where the tributary of Seisui-kei, or "clear water river" flows in on the left. From there it suddenly spreads out over the level plain of central Taiwan and forms a complicated, fan-shaped network of branches, of which the Seira-kei is the most important, continuing in a westerly direction to the sea. The distance between the northernmost and southernmost mouths is estimated to be about 40 km. This is certainly a very curious phenomenon on such an island as Taiwan.

182 As long as the urban community still comprises only a small part of society, there will be no remarkable change. But when the scope of the urban community is extended and industry, commerce, and the field of services develop and become more important than agriculture, then the way of life changes greatly, agrarian society is transformed into industrial society, rural society is transformed into urban society. In Formosa the modern political-economic system was enforced by a colonial ruler, and industrialization and urbanization were begun only after the Japanese occupation.

2. Blood Relationship and Locality as Principles of Social Cohesion.

103 Among the place names in Formosa there are not a few called after the surname of a clan.
618 Examples are, Tan-tso (Ch'en-tsu), which means the hamlet of the clan of the Ch'ens, or Lim-tso-liao (Lin-tsu-liao), which means the cottages of the clan of the Lins. Though hitherto not adequately noticed, this is an indication of the existence of the so-called clan-village, and it is a significant stage in social development.

103 Again, as in other countries, there are places named after the original native town of the residents. In one case the local name of a mainland town or city was adopted in Formosa, such as Chaochow (Ch'ao-chou) in southern Taiwan. In other cases, a prefix or suffix was attached to the

- 103 name of the town of origin. For example, Hsin-pai-kung means new Pai-kung. This case is parallel to that of the Scotch highlanders of Inverness who named their village New Inverness when they emigrated to Georgia. Tongan-ts'o is an example of a place name (Tung-an) with a suffix, which means the hamlet of the people of Tongan, a district on the Mainland. This is also an indication of the character of early settlements of the Chinese in Taiwan. When people moved to a new place, they naturally settled near their kinsmen. If kinsmen were too few, they settled with people from their town. In other words, blood relationship and locality are the principles of social cohesion at a certain stage of social development.

3. Towns of Origin of the Taiwanese.

162 While most Chinese in Formosa came from south China, there is a marked difference in the localities of their towns of origin. According to a survey made by the Japanese colonial government in 1926, of 3,752,000 ~~Formosa~~ Chinese, 83 per cent came from the province of Fukien, 16 per cent came from the province of Kwangtung, and the remaining one per cent were from other provinces. The Fukienese who comprised 83 per cent of the total may be further broken up as follows: 45 per cent from the prefecture of Chuanchow (Ch'üan-chou), 35 per cent from the prefecture of Changchow (Chang-chou), and three per cent from other prefectures. People from Chuanchow (45 per cent), people from Changchow (35 per cent), and Cantonese (the so-called Hakka) (16 per cent) are the three main groups.

APPENDIX II

Geographical Names

103 1. Places

<u>European</u>	<u>Chinese Characters</u>	<u>Japanese</u>
Anping	安平	Anpin
Changhua	彰化	Shoka
Chaochow	潮州	Choshu
Checheng	車城	Shajo
Chiayi	嘉義	Kagi
Chichi	集集	Shushu
Chihpen	知本	Chihon
Chihshang	池上	Chijo
Chinshui	錦水	Kinshui
Chishan	旗山	Kizan
Chuhuangkeng	出磺坑	Shukkoko
Chunan	竹南	Chikunan
Chungli	中壢	Chureki

European

Chinese
Characters

Japanese

[continued]

● 103 Chutung

竹東

Chikuto

Erhchungkang

二重港

Nijuko

Fangliao

枋寮

Boryo

Fantsetien

番仔田

Banshiden

Fengkang

楓港

Fuko

Fenglin

楓林

Fulin

Fengshan

鳳山

Hozan

Fengyuan

豐原

Toyohara

Hengtsun

恒春

Koshun

Hsichih

汐止

Sekishi

Hsinchu

新竹

Shinchiku

Hsinchuang

新莊

Shinso

Hsinhua

新化

Shinka

Hsinkang

新港

Shinko

Hsinshih

新市

Shinshi

[continued]

<u>European</u>	<u>Chinese</u> <u>Characters</u>	<u>Japanese</u>
103 Hsintien	新店	Shinten
Hsinying	新營	Shinei
Hualien	花蓮	Karenko
Huwei	虎尾	Kobi
Kangshan	岡山	Okayama
Kaohsiung	高雄	Takao
Keelung (Chilung)	基隆	Kiirun
Kuanyuan	關原	Sekihara
Linpien	林邊	Rinhen
Lotung	羅東	Rato
Lukang	鹿港	Rokko
Makung	馬公	Mako
Minhsiung	民雄	Minyu
Misoli	苗栗	Byoritsu
Nanchuang	南莊	Nanso
Nantou	南投	Nanto

EuropeanChinese
CharactersJapanese

[continued]

103 Neiwān

Panchiao

Peikang

Peitou

Pingtung

Puli

Putai

Shihlin

Shuifang

Silo (Hsilo)

Suao

Sungshan

Tachi

Tachia

Tachien

Tahu

Taichung

Tainan

內灣

板橋

北港

北投

屏東

埔里

布袋

士林

瑞芳

西螺

蘇澳

松山

大溪

大甲

達見

大湖

台中

台南

Naiwan

Itahashi

Hokko

Hokuto

Heito

Hori

Hotei

Shirin

Zuiho

Seira

Suo

Matasuyama

Taikei

Taiko

Takken

Daiko

Tainan

Tainan

EuropeanChinese
CharactersJapanese

[continued]

103 Taipei	台北	Taihoku
Taitung	台東	Taito
Takuan	大觀	Taikan
Tamali	大麻里	Daimari
Tanshui	淡水	Tanshui
Taoyuan	桃園	Toen
Tawu	大武	Daibu
Touliu	斗六	Toroku
Tounan	斗南	Tonan
Tsaoshan, or Grass Mtn., or Yangmingshan	草山 陽明山	Sozan
Tsoying	左營	Saei
Tuchang	土場	Dojo
Tungkang	東港	Toko
Tungshih	東勢	Tosei
Woluanpi	鵝鑾鼻	Garambi
Wushe	霧社	Musha

European

Chinese
Characters

Japanese

[continued]

103 Yilan

宜蘭

Giran

Yingko

鶯歌

Oka

Yuanlin

員林

Inrin

Yuli

玉里

Tamazato

2. Islands

European

Chinese Characters

Japanese

● 103 Kweishan I.

龜山島

Kizanto

Lanyü

蘭山嶼

Kotoshu

Liuchiu I.

琉球島

Shoryukyu

Lutao

綠島

Kashoto

Pescadores
(Penghu Islands)

澎湖諸島

Hokoshoto

3. Peninsulas

European

Chinese Characters

Japanese

Fukweichiao

富貴角

Fukikaku

Santiaochiao

三貂角

Sanchokaku

4. Mountains

Hsiu-ku-luan Shan

秀姑巒

山 Skukoranzan

Kuan Shan

關山

Kanzan

Mt. Morrison
(Yü Shan)

玉山

Nihitaka Yama

Mt. Sylvia
(T'zu-kao Shan)

次高山

Tsugitaka
Yama

EuropeanChinese
CharacterJapanese

- 103 Nan-hsin-kao Shan 南新高山 Minamini-hitaka Yama
- Pei-hsin-kao Shan 北新高山 Kitanihitaka Yama
- Tung-t'zu-kao Shan 東次高山 Higashitsugitaka Yama

5. Rivers and LakesEuropeanChinese
CharacterJapanese

- Cho-shui R. 濁水溪 Dakushui Kei
- Lower Tan-shui R. 下淡水溪 Shimotanshui Kei
- Sun-Moon Lake or Lake Candidius 日月潭 Jitsugetsutan
- Ta-chia R. 大甲溪 Taiko Kei
- Tan-shui R. 淡水溪 Tanshui Gawa
- Tsang-wen R. 曾文溪 Sobun Kei